

# Mechanic's Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.



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### GOING TO THE DOGS!

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'I received your bill to day, Mr. Leonard,' said a customer, as he entered the shop of a master mechanic.

'We are sending out our accounts at this season,' returned the mechanic, bowing.

'I want to pay you.'

'Very well, Mr. Baker, we're always glad to get money.'

'But you must throw off something.—Let me see,'—and the customer drew out the bill—'twenty-seven dollars and forty-six cents. Twenty-five will do.—There, receipt the bill, and I'll pay you.'

But Leonard shook his head.

'I can't deduct a cent from that bill, Mr. Baker. Every article is charged at our regular prices.'

'Oh, yes, you can. Just make it twenty-five dollars, even money. Here it is.' And Baker counted out the cash.

'I'm sorry, Mr. Baker, but I cannot afford to deduct anything. If you only owe'd me twenty-five dollars, your bill would have been just the amount. I would not have added a cent beyond what is due, nor can I take anything less than my due.'

'Then you won't deduct the odd money?'

'I cannot indeed.'

'Very well.' The manner of the customer changed. He was evidently offended. 'The bill is to high by just the sum I asked to have stricken off. But no matter, I can pay it.'

'Then you mean to insinuate,' said the mechanic, who was an independant sort of a man, 'that I am cheating you out of two dollars and forty-six cents?'

'I didn't say so.'

'But it is plain that you think so, or you wouldn't have asked an abatement. If you considered my charges just, you wouldn't dispute them.'

'Oh, never mind! we'll not waste words about it. Here's the money,' said Mr. Baker; and he added another five dollar bill to the sum he had laid down. The mechanic receipted the account and gave the change, both of which his customer thrust into his pocket with a petulant air and then turned away and left the shop without another word.

'It's the last bill he ever has against me,' muttered Baker to himself, as he walked away. 'If that's his manner of treating customers, he'll soon go to the dogs. He was downright insulting, and no gentleman will stand that from another, much less a vulgar mechanic. Mean to insinuate! Humph! Yes I did mean to insinuate. And Mr. Baker involuntarily quickened his pace. 'He'll lose one good customer,' he continued to himself. 'I've paid him a great deal of money, but it is the last dollar of mine he ever handles.'

Baker was as good as his word. He withdrew his custom from the offending mechanic, and gave it to another.

'I've got one of your old customers, Leonard,' said a friend in the same business to the mechanic, some six or eight months afterwards.

'Ah! who is it?'

'Baker.'

Leonard shrugged his shoulders.

'How came you to lose him?'

'I'll tell you how you can keep him.'

'Well how?'

'If your bill amounts to thirty dollars, make it thirty-three and a few odd cents, by increasing some of the items. He will want this surplus knocked off, which you can afford to do: then he will pay it and think you just the man for him.'

'You lost him then, because you would not abate anything from a true bill?'

'I did.'

'Thank you. But suppose my bill should be twenty-six, or seven, or eight; what then? I couldn't knock off the odd dollars for the purpose of making an even sum.'

'No. In that case you must add on until you get about thirty.'

'And fall back to that?'

'Yes. It will be knocking off the odd dollars, which he will think clear gain.'

'That would hardly be honest.'

'Hardly. But you must do it or lose his custom some day or other.'

'I shall have to accommodate him, I suppose. If he will be cheated, it can't be helped.'

On the very first bill that Baker paid to his new tradesman he obtained an abatement of one dollar and ninety cents odd money, but actually paid three dollars more than was justly due. Still he was very well satisfied, imagining that he had made a saving of one dollar and ninety cents. The not over-scrupulous tradesman laughed in his sleeve and kept his customer.

Having withdrawn his support from Leonard, it was the candid opinion of Mr. Baker that he was 'going to the dogs,' as he expressed it about as fast as a man could go. He often passed the shop, but rarely saw a customer.

'No wonder,' he would say to himself. 'A man like him can't expect and don't deserve custom.'

In the eyes of Baker, the very grass seemed to grow upon the pavements before the door of the declining tradesman. Dust settled thickly in his window, and the sign turned grayer in the bleaching air.

'Going to the dogs, and no wonder,' Baker would say to himself, as he went by. He appeared to take a strange interest in watching the gradual decay of the mechanic's fortunes. One day a mercantile friend said to him—

'Do you know anything about this Leonard?'

'Why?' asked Baker.

'Because he wants to make a pretty large bill with me.'

'On time?'

'Yes, on the usual credit of six months.'

'Don't sell him. Why, the man is going to the dogs, at railroad speed.'

'Indeed?'

'Yes. I'm looking every day to see him close up. He might have done well, for he understood his business. But he's so unaccommodating, and I might say insulting to his customers, that he drives the best ones he has away. I used to make large bills with him, but haven't dealt at his shop now for some time.'

'Ah! I was not aware of that. I am glad I spoke to you, for I shouldn't like to lose six or seven hundred dollars.'

'Six or seven hundred! Is it possible that he wants to buy so recklessly! Take my advice and don't think of trusting him.'

'I certainly shall not.'

When Leonard ordered the goods, the merchant declined selling except for cash.

'As you please,' returned the mechanic indifferently, and went elsewhere and made his purchases.

It happened that Mr. Leonard had a very pretty and interesting daughter, on whose education the mechanic had bestowed great pains; and it also happened that Baker had a son who, in most things, was a chip of the old block. Particularly was he like his father in his great love of money; and scarcely had he reached his majority ere he began to look about him with a careful eye to a good matrimonial arrangement, by which plenty of money would be secured.

Adelaide Leonard, on account of her beauty and accomplishments, was much carressed, and mingled freely in society.—Young Baker had met her frequently and could not help being struck with her beauty, intelligence and grace.

'There's charm for you,' said a friend to him one evening.

'In Miss Leonard?'

'Yes.'

'She's a charming girl,' replied the young man. 'I wonder if her father is worth anything?'

'People say so.'

'Indeed.'

'Yes. They say the old fellow has laid up something quite handsome; and as Adelaide is his only child, she will of course get it all.'

'I was not aware of that.'

'It's all so, I believe.'

After this young Baker was exceedingly attentive to Miss Leonard, and made perceptible in-roads upon her heart. He even went so far as to visit pretty regularly at her house and was meditating an avowal of his attachment, when his father said to him one day—

'What young lady was that I saw with you on the street yesterday afternoon?'

'Her name is Leonard.'

'The daughter of old Leonard in——street?'

'Yes, sir.'

Mr. Baker looked grave, and shook his head.

'Do you know anything about her?' asked the son.

'Nothing about her, but I know that her father is going to the dogs as fast as ever a man went.'

'Indeed! I thought he was very well off.'

'Oh, no! I've been looking to see his shop shut up, or to hear of his being sold out by the sheriff, every day, for these two years past.'

'Miss Leonard is a very lovely girl.'

'She's the daughter of a poor, vulgar mechanic. If you see anything so lovely in that, Henry, you have a strange taste.'

'There is no gainsaying Adelaide's personal attractions,' Replied the son, 'but if her father is in the condition you allege, that settles the matter as she and I are concerned. I am glad you introduced the subject, for I might have committed myself and, when to late, discovered my error.'

'And a sad error it would have been.—Henry. In any future matter of the kind, I hope you will be perfectly frank with me. I have a much more accurate knowledge of the condition and standing of people than you can possibly have.'

The son promised to do as his father wished. From that time the visits to Miss Leonard were abated, and his attentions to her, when they met in society, became coldly formal. The sweet young girl, whose feelings had really been interested, felt the change, and was for a time, unhappy; but in a few months she recovered herself, and was again as bright and cheerful as usual.

Time went steadily on, sweeping down one and setting up another, and still old Leonard didn't go to the dogs, much to the surprise of Baker, who could not imagine how the mechanic kept his head above water after having drove away his best customers, as he must long since have done, if all were treated as he had been. But he was satisfied of one thing at least, and that was, that the mechanic must be miserably poor, as he in fact deserved to be according to his idea of the matter.



One day, about a year after his timely caution to his son in regard to Miss Leonard, Baker happened to pass along a street where he had not been for some months. Just opposite a large, new and beautiful house, to which the painters were giving their last touches, he met a friend. As they passed Baker said—

"That's an elegant house. It has been built since I was in this neighborhood."

"Yes, it is a very fine house, and I suppose it didn't cost less than ten thousand dollars."

"No, I should think not. Who built it? Do you know?"

"Yes. It was built by Leonard."

"By whom?" Baker looked surprised.

"By old Leonard. You know him."

"Impossible! He's not able to build a house like that."

"Oh, yes he is, and half a dozen more like it if necessary."

"Leonard?"

"Certainly. Why he's worth at least seventy thousand dollars."

"You must be in an error."

"No. His daughter is to be married next month to an excellent young man, and this house has been built, and to be handsomely furnished as a marriage present."

"Incredible! I thought he was going or had gone to the dogs, long ago."

"Leonard!" The friend could not help laughing aloud. "He goes to the dogs! He's the last one to go to the dogs. Oh, no. There isn't a man in his trade who does so good a business, as little show as he makes. Good work, good prices and punctuality, are cardinal virtues of his establishment, and make all substantial! How in the world could you have taken up such a notion!"

"I don't know, but such has been my impression for a long time," replied Baker, who felt exceedingly cut down on account of the mistake he had made, and particularly so, in view of the elegant house and seventy thousand dollars which would all belonged to his son in time, if he had not fallen into such an egregious error about old Leonard.

Most persons are apt to make mistakes of this kind, and imagine that because from some slight offence they have withdrawn their custom from a man, that he must necessarily be going to the dogs. Probably in the matter of stopping subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, people are more prone to fall into this error than anything else. A man gets offended about something—perhaps, through some error of the clerk, his bill is sent to him after it has been paid; or through the neglect of a carrier, or the purling propensities of news vending lads, his paper fails a few times, and in high indignation he orders a discontinuance. After this he is firmly convinced that the paper must go down; and if he happens to meet with it a few months afterwards by accident will very likely say—

"Why is this thing alive yet? I thought it had stopped long ago."

So the world moves on. People are prone to think that what they smile on lives, and what they frown upon is blighted and must die.

#### DINNER TO JUDGE WATSON, AT HUDSON.

At the close of the late Circuit in Columbia, at which Judge WATSON presided, the members of the Bar of that county invited him to a dinner at the Mansion House, which invitation he accepted. Accordingly, on Wednesday evening the 3d inst., some thirty gentlemen sat down to a well and bountifully spread table, to which ample justice was done. After the cloth was removed, a few remarks were made by the presiding officers complimentary to the Judge, to which he responded in a brief and pertinent speech. Sentiments and speeches followed by various other gentlemen, and the evening passed off pleasantly. It was an occasion that will long be remembered by those who participated in this "feast of reason and flow of soul."—*Prattsville Advocate*.

**THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.**—This is a Journal devoted to the interests of Mechanics, published at Albany, N. Y., by JOHN TANNER, and should be patronized by every mechanic and workingman in the State. It is seldom that we find a press that will take the decided stand in defence of Mechanic's rights that the *Advocate* does; and it is the duty of every friend of justice, to give the Publisher the support he merits. Mechanics of the Empire State, if you do not support those presses which are contending for your interests, these important subjects which they are agitating, will be lost sight of, and you will sink into that obscurity which your negligence will merit.—*Nat. Reformer*.

#### PATCHES TO THE SYSTEM.—No. 4.

BY A. J. M'DONALD.

##### Individual Sovereignty, etc.

The principles I wish briefly to notice, are well known in some parts of the Union, yet I incline to believe that they are not generally known. Like many other new things, when they have found their way into a strange place, they have not been understood, indeed the difficulty in comprehending them, seems to be the general complaint applied to all new systems; the reason may be, that the founders of new principles go farther in advance to attain them, than the mass of mankind, and therefore see, or think they see, many things which we cannot reach.

Mr. Josiah Warren claims the introduction of the following principles, viz: Individual Sovereignty, Labor for Labor, and Selling at cost, and it was attempted to put them into practice some years ago in Cincinnati, where a "time store" was carried on to aid in their demonstration, but after a short time the experiment terminated in that city, and Mr. Warren made attempts at New Harmony, Ia., where another "time store" was opened and other means used to explain the principles. During the experiments in New Harmony, the new system became widely diffused in and around that part of the State; but the experiment there did not last very long, for Mr. Warren is now, I believe, experimenting at "Utopia" on the Ohio River above Cincinnati. Mr. Warren is a man whom I much esteem for his anxiety to introduce a system which he thinks is calculated to do good, but I must leave him and deal with the principles. I am compelled to believe that this theory like many others, amongst the truth, contains its proportion of error. "Individual Sovereignty" has been much discussed and to many it has been difficult to understand; it at first appears strange to hear any one deny a principle which to us appears so true, yet there are many who will even doubt their own existence; but each individual of course puts his own interpretation upon whatever is presented to them; accordingly, I understand "Individual Sovereignty" to imply that it is right for a man to preserve his individuality, and reason from that, that he must avoid all connected interests—combinations—law-making—pledging and any kind of partnerships, but that he should follow the bent of his nature and enjoy freedom to its greatest extent, so long as he did not infringe upon the rights of his neighbor. I cannot understand the connection of the word sovereignty with individuality for it appears to me totally unmeaning in its application.

To carry out our individuality we are to "Labor for Labor" and not for money, but our labor is to be represented by "Labor Notes," each person having his own, thus each one would be his own standard and according to his peculiar character so would be the value of his money (Labor notes). Still further to avoid infringement upon the rights of others and to maintain our own, we must "sell every thing at cost" and "follow the order of demand."

It appears to me, so far as I have seen, that to put these things into practice is in many respects more difficult than to continue the system we are now in; for instance, abolishing the use of the general circulating medium is attended with much trouble, and the money now in use appears to be the best, because amongst other reasons, certain kinds of labor would get out of demand and the notes be uncurrent, but now, gold and silver is always current, and a man possessing it would not be compelled to labor at that which might be repugnant to him, supposing he could get that something to do. It may also be remarked that there are many of our fellow creatures who really cannot labor, and such would have to depend upon the labor of their neighbors; the words "individual sovereignty" would not suit them very well under such circumstances. If all men are to

"labor for labor" they must all think alike on that subject, but we find there are no two human beings precisely the same, and therefore, it seems improbable that such a principle could become general, there are so many to object to it, yet such objectors nevertheless would appear to the believers, like slaves who objected to emancipation. Of such it has been remarked that the truth was like the nose on their face, so close to them they could not see it. Looking at it in that light, it follows that the principles can only be sectarian like other principles which continue to be acknowledged by the few and supported by the many.

Another thought occurs to me about currency, viz: that a man with money can at once pay for the labor he has had performed, and by such means maintain his individuality, but if he gives his labor notes, he immediately becomes a debtor, and who can say that a debtor feels like an individual sovereign; when the cash is paid the transaction is ended, but when the labor notes are given, we never know how they will end.

Whether it is right or wrong for man to "sell at cost" or follow the order of demand, each one must judge, but to me it appears a great sacrifice of the individuality if a man is compelled to work at that which is repugnant to him, and may he not have to work at that which is unsuited to his health and constitution? In following the "order of demand," could he follow the bent of his genius? These objections apply equally to the present system, and therefore, show that there is something wrong.

Another thing which I have feared in the introduction of these views is, the estrangement they would probably cause by injuring the social feelings, indeed this has always been my strongest objection, nevertheless, until further demonstration of the principles, I would suspend judgment, and in the mean time, in spite of the flaws and difficulties which I think are in them, I have my belief that they will be among the leading principles to change society to a better state.

*Albany, May 26, 1848*

*London, Dec. 14, 1847.*

**MR. JNO TANNER.**—Dear Sir.—Before I left Vienna a distinguished Count died. This funeral surpassed in splendor any thing of the kind I ever saw. At 12 o'clock, on a bright clear day, thousands of the Austrian army drew up in front of the Cathedral, and for hours carriages kept arriving with military officers of distinction, dressed in the most splendid uniforms. Now the muffled drum is heard, and the immense mass present arms; first comes a knight in complete steel armor, with vizor down and sword drawn, dressed, all but his sable plume, as for the Tournament; bringing the old Heraldic days to remembrance. Then comes the hearse, upon the canopy of which another knight reclines. Then the coffin, covered with the arms, banners and orders of the dead. On either side walk soldiers bearing lighted torches in the bright sunlight; and following comes the friends and servants of the deceased. At the door the priests, burning incense and tapers, meet the cortege which they conduct into the church, and then the solemn mass of the Romish church is performed for the soul of the departed. That done the procession moves off in order for the vaults. The long line of soldiary, horse and foot; the artillery with their burning matches coiled around their guns; the burning lights all stretching as far as the eye can reach, far away in the distance, forms a spectacle not to be forgotten.

At night, near the Prater, STRAUSS delights the Vienneoise with his splendid strains from his well school band. The Prater near the banks of the Danube is a great resort in fine weather. Here are carriages and gay liveries without number, while the walks are lined with pedestrians of all conditions. I was much amused to see here a child of the African race, servant to the American Consul, who every day I was there walked out behind the ladies, bowing behind their backs and making all sorts of grimaces to the infinite amusement of the by-standers. That popular sentiment in America every where put forth by the sable race, "that a white man is as good as a darkey, as long as he behaves himself," is different, as a darkey is a good deal more thought of than many white men here. I saw a number of the marble statues of the great Canova which are beautiful in the extreme.



Returning to Paris again by way of Cologne, I saw the Cathedral and the skulls of the 3000 virgins who made a pilgrimage to Rome and returning were here massacred. I left Cologne for Brussels where I sojourned a week, and was shown by my friend De Beaulieu over Mr. Vandermaelens' place, which contains every thing curious to be found in our world, and is well worth a visit from the passing traveller. The literary societies are very fine here. There are several fine artists, professional and amateur; one of the latter is the American Minister, who has only handled the pencil a year, and yet has produced some as fine pictures as you will find in a days journey through many a city. Brussels is a clean and beautiful place, possessing many architectural beauties. Its fine gallery de la Reine is magnificent. In the Cemetery is the tomb of Malibran, who died in England, where she was buried. All the stores were closed in the city at the time of her funeral, which was very splendid; the expense of which was raised by subscription. She was interred beneath a plain slab in the church and was afterwards removed to Brussels where she now rests. She died young, and until Jenny Lind appeared, had been the greatest singer the world had ever heard.—New years day in Paris, where I went after leaving Brussels, is a great day as it is with us, only instead of the ladies feasting the gents, it is vice versa, the gents feast them, and you will see them loaded in pocket and hand with kisses and bon bons for their lady friends; while those who are better able, go with their coaches and lackeys all as neat as a May morning. The poor are privileged on this day, and thousands with stalls line all the public thoroughfares, vending all kinds of articles suitable to the season, and make you dizzy with their cries. Then came the opening of the chamber of Deputies and the issuing of the Kings speech, before His Majesty had delivered it. And then the crowds in the streets; the Merchant, the Statesman, the Priest, and the beggar, all down to the pretty smiling grisette with her tasty cap and smiling face, toil along the muddy way, and splash and jostle each other; it is curious to behold. The Theatres are well supported, yet such is the style of magnificence in which they get up pieces that unless they were supported by annual donations or settlements from government they would not pay expenses. I attended the rehearsal of a New Opera, composed by a Mons. Julien, a young composer of great promise, and which is to be brought out at the New Opera National in a few weeks. Adolph Adam presided at the piano forte and all the artists rehearsed their parts who are engaged in its representation. It promises to be very successful. I left Paris for Boulogne where I arrived about 10 o'clock at night. I entered the hotel and here encountered, as I often did before in my travels, a very original character. Here was an old sea Captain, (English) who had been absent a few years and was talking with a great deal of satisfaction of soon beholding his wife and children again. He was a round-faced, jolly-eyed, man and beamed on me the stranger with great delight and asked me to join him in a glass of grog, at the same time exclaiming "Hitchens is the boy." I soon became acquainted with him well and the exertions he made to make all happy around him and alleviating the distress of the sick on our passage from Boulogne to London, I could not help but admire. He regarded the Custom House officers who came on board at Gravesend with horror; they would not allow him to take his quadrant ashore with him, and he left off for the time saying "Hitchens is the boy." He went ashore at Black Wall and gave me a pressing invitation to call on him, offering his assistance at the customs, &c. His jolly good humor of the "Captain Cuttle" kind revived again now, and he waved his hand to me from the boat that took him off again saying "Hitchens is the boy." I saw him next day at the Custom House passing his quadrant &c. through, and with a huge peice of crape on his hat.—He had lost a daughter in his absence and the water stood in his eyes as he shook hands with me at parting, and related the circumstance to me, and he went off exclaiming sorrowfully, "Hitchens is the boy." I am now in London and a great place this said London is I assure you. Adieu.

Yours &c.,  
H. W. MEADE.

**BRO. TANNER.**—I was much pleased with the remark you made in your paper of the 20th inst, that most of your communications were from the pens of Workingmen. That is just as it should be, and it certainly must be very gratifying to you to see the principles you so strenuously labor to inculcate in the Advocate, so ably discussed and defended by the Mechanics themselves, and it is gratifying to us to have a paper we can call our own, a paper whose columns are always open to receive our communications and the only one in this State that attends to the wants and boldly defends the rights of the Mechanic and Workingman.

No doubt you have been told that you must look to other sources for patronage than the Workingman, and in order to obtain an extensive circulation you must enlist into your service a corps of the most talented writers of the day; but you have not done so, and yet you can boast a better list of subscribers than many of those who date their editorial labors anterior to yours. And your weekly increase is abundant evidence that the Mechanics appreciate your services and are willing to support their own paper. It has been insinuated (and by some too from whom we had hoped better things) that the object the Mechanics Protection has in view can never be attained owing to a want of union among the operatives of our land, but we have had abundant evidence to prove the fallacy of that assertion; the history of our Revolution proves that they can be united when the interests of their country is in jeopardy, and the stupendous revolutions that are now shaking the foundations of thrones in the Old World to their very base, should satisfy the most skeptical that union of action will always be ready to meet the emergency that calls it forth.

And thanks to a liberal system of education; a bright day is dawning upon our land—the acquisition of useful knowledge is within the reach of all who appreciate the boon—and the effulgent beams of Science, through the medium of the press, is now illuminating the cottages of the poor. But we begin to discover that our past exertions have all been spent for the general good without any reference to our wants as Mechanics. We have assisted to nourish the tree of Liberty planted by our forefathers, and we certainly can unite together now to partake of its fruits. But some may say my exertions will not avail anything, the sphere in which I move is so limited that my influence would not be felt. Let me direct the attention of such to the noble rivers of our land—how many small and apparently insignificant streams by aiming together for one common centre unite and form one mighty whole. Others take the opposite extreme, and without careful deliberation would recommend a rash and inconsiderate course which would be prejudicial to our interests and bring confusion where all should be harmony and peace.—Could I raise the veil that hides the future, and show them the infant upon its mothers knee who will one day assume the reins and guide the affairs of this great and growing republic, think you would it be for the interest of the State to invest him with the power now; by no means. The body must first grow, the mental faculties must be allowed to expand, a rigid system of discipline must be adopted and time allowed for the development of the requisite qualifications. And so with our infant Protection; we must carefully guard its growing strength, and defend it from the attacks of any insidious foe, and solicit the aid of every Mechanic and every Mechanic's friend to enable us to bring to maturity an institution so worthy of our best exertions, and whose benign influence is calculated to promote harmony and love throughout the length and breadth of our land. Brother Mechanics let me address a word to you, your interests are identified with ours, and we need your aid in bringing to maturity our system of Protection; extend to it your fostering care, then will you in return be protected by it from the iron hand of combined oppression, your interests will be attended to, and your rights defended, as soon as you unite together and elect to frame and administer the laws, those men from

among yourselves who have the interests of the Mechanic and Workingman at heart.

Yours &c.,

TROY.

From the Troy Daily Post.

Troy, May 25th, 1848.

Mr. Davis: Sir:—I was much pleased with an article in your paper this morning, commenting upon the Moral Improvement of Mechanics and Working men, and freely admit that we are greatly indebted to the Press for the facilities it furnishes for the acquisition of useful knowledge. But sir, judging from the decision of our Legislators upon the 10 hour bill, there is a majority of our rulers who, by depriving us of a reasonable time for reading and study, are still disposed to keep us in Ignorance.

But thanks to our system of government, they will not be in the exercise of that power long. We could not have had a better criterion (that was no party measure) but shows conclusively our friends from our foes, and if you will, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, furnish the mechanics and workingmen with the names of those Members who voted for the 10 hour bill, those who voted against it, and also those who cared so little about the measure as not to appear at all when the vote was taken, you will help the cause of the operatives of our State, by furnishing them with a guide at the Ballot Box.

Yours respectfully,

A WORKING MAN.

We cheerfully comply with the above request by copying the list, as we find it in the Mechanic's Advocate. We would simply remind our correspondent, however, that a portion of the absentees, at least, might have had a better reason for not being present to vote on the bill than mere indifference to its merits. Legislators, as well as other people, are sometimes unavoidably detained from their business:

**AYES.**—E. C. Benedict, Isaac Benedict Bowen, Bowie, Brewer, Brigham, Calhoun, Campbell, Charlock, Chase, Church, Cross, Davis, Ellmore, Garrison, Haslett, Hazen, Heaton, Hull, Irish, Keith, Little, Maxson, Meech, Myers, Osborn, Palmer, Parker, E. W. Peck, Phoenix, Pruyn, Rodman, Saunders, Schermerhorn, Spencer, Stewart, Stevens, Toll, Treadway, Truesdell, Underhill, Wager, Walsh, Wheeler, Willet, J. V. Peck, Winslow.—47

**NAYS.**—Ashley, Bailey, Beach, Brinkerhoof, Brother, Buck, Bush, Case, Chamberlain, Cheney, Chipman, Chubb, Collins, Comstock, Converse, Crocker, Curtis, Fenn, Feeter, Fisk Goodrich, Hurd, Jessup, J. G. Johnson, Kennedy, Lapham, Martin, Mattice, Merry, Miller, Nowlan, Parsons, Payn Pray, Ransom, Rapelle, Raymond, Richards, Rose, Sheldon, Wessel, S. Smith, W. Sydney Smith, Sneden, Spaulding, Thompson, Tuthill, West.—47.

**ABSENTEES.**—Bowman, Brooks, Butrick, Cobb, Coe, Dennison, Dox, Gay, Glass, Grant, Hammond, Hollister, Holmes, Houston, M. Johnson, M. H. Johnson, Kendall, Lee, McCarty, Matthias, Mersereau, Pardee, Pettit, Reamer, Severance, Slade, L. Smith, Speaker, Titus, Totten, Townsend, Upham, Vincent, Weeks.—34.

**THE LOWER CLASSES.**—Who are they? The laboring men and women, the farmer, the mechanic, the artizan, the inventor, the producer? Far from it. These are nature's nobility, God's favorites, the salt of the earth. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are usually the "upper circles," in the order of nature, whatever the fictitious distinctions of society, fashionable or unfashionable, may decree. It is not law, it is the highest duty, privilege and pleasure for the great man and the whole-souled woman to earn what they possess, to work their own way through life, to be the architects of their own fortunes. Some may rank the classes we have alluded to as only relatively low; and in fact the middling classes. We insist they are absolutely the very highest. If there is a class of human beings on earth, who may be properly denominated low, it is composed of those who spend without earning, who consume without producing, who dissipate on the earnings of their fathers or relatives, without being or doing anything in aid of themselves.

**TO LET.**—The splendid Hall, known as the Druids Temple, Broadway, on Monday Evenings; Rent \$40 per annum. Enquire at this office, or of Robert Raby, City Hall Coffee House. This room is also to let on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons; Rent \$30. Enquire as above.



## List of Patents



## Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,

For the week ending May 16, 1848.

To Sterling Brewer, of Robertson Co. Tenn. for improvement in machinery for Shaving Shingle. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Henry F. Briggs, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for improvement in Shoulder Braces. Patented May 16, 1848. Ante-dated November 16, 1847.

To William Atwell and Joseph C. Kent, of New Bedford, Mass. for improvement in Weather Strips for Doors. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Stephen Ballard, of Meigs Creek, Ohio, for improvement in Atmospheric Churns. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Charles F. Johnson, of Oswego, N. Y., for improvement in Electric Telegraphs. Patented May 16, 1848.

To A. H. Stevens, of Geneva, N. Y., for improvement in Corn Shellers. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Nathan Towson, of Washington, D. C. for improvement in Bricks. Patented May 16, 1848.

To John Eppley, of York, Penn., for improvement in machines for bending Sheet-Metal. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Eratus C. Matthewson, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in Weather Strips for Doors. Patented May 16, 1848. Ante-dated November 16, 1847.

To Peter H. Watson, of Rockford, Illinois, assignor to Nathaniel C. Wheeler, of Painsville, Ohio, for improvement in Churns. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Amos Bigelow, of Adrian, Michigan, for improvement in Grain Driers. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Alfred T. Serrell, of New York City, for improvement in machinery for making Mouldings. Patented May 16, 1848.

To John A. and Alfred Jones, of Lexington, Ky., for improvement in machines for dipping Candles. Patented May 16, 1848.

To John Kinman, of Mifflinburg, Penn., for improvement in machinery for the dressing of Staves. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Benjamin Edwards, of Laceyville, Penn. for improvement in Corn Shellers. Patented May 16, 1848.

To William Wilson, of Northampton, Mass., for improvement in Fixtures for closing Doors. Patented May 16, 1848.

To George Gardner, of York Springs, Penn. for improvement in machines for hulling Cloverseed. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Isaac Evans, of Lebanon, Ohio, for improvement in Clevises. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Jesse Fitzgerald, of New York City, for improvement in fire-proof Safes. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Emery N. Moore, of Boston, Mass. for improvement in releasing Horses from Stables in case of Fire. Patented May 16, 1848.

To William Ross and William E. Rutter, of Providence, R. I., for improvement in Tenders for Locomotives. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Edward Spain, of Philadelphia, for improvement in Churns. Patented May 16, 1848.

To Alfred Sabbaton, of Reading, Penn., for improvement in Brick Machines. Patented May 16, 1848.

To M. W. Baldwin and A. S. Lyman, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in Horse Rakes. Patented May 16, 1848.

## ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

To Israel J. Richardson, of New York City, for improvement in Portable Horse Powers. Patented Feb. 10, 1846. Improvement added May 16, 1848.

## DESIGNS.

To Ezra Ripley, assignor of A. Cox & Co. of Troy for Designs for Stove Plates (two patents.) Patented May 16, 1848.

## Railroad Intelligence.

## THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The earnings for March shows a gain over the same month of last year. The freight business is smaller than last year by reason of the great activity in March, 1847.

The Western Railroad, after a slight falling off in the receipts for two weeks is again increasing upon last years' business. The average gain thus far is about \$2000 per week.

The Reading Railroad carried 27,000 tons of Coal last week, showing an increase of 6,300 tons over the business of the corresponding week of last year. Mr. Tucker, the President, writes in the strongest terms of confidence as to the business of the road for the present year.

## THE HUDSON AND BERKSHIRE RAILROAD.

A call has been made upon the Stockholders of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad for a payment of \$7 per share on their stock, for the purpose of re-laying the road with heavy iron rail. The company has been authorised by an act of the legislature to raise for the same purpose \$150,000 on bonds, which bonds are to be a first lien on the whole property of the road, the State postponing to this its lien on the same for \$300,000. Unless the instalment of \$7 called for is paid, the stock on which default is made will be forfeited. It is believed that a very large and profitable business can be done on this road, when it shall have been re-laid. In its present condition it is comparatively worthless.

## GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Western Canadian says Sir Allen McNab has written to the engineer of the Great Western Railroad, assuring him that the government will guarantee £600,000 for the construction of the road.

By annual return of the Railroad Corporation in Massachusetts, it appears that the amount of capital invested in Railroads there is about \$40,000,000; the total cost and equipments exceeds \$35,000,000; and their united length exceeds 900 miles. The total income last year was upwards of \$6,200,000.

It is stated that the contracts for grading the route for the Hudson River Railroad between Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, have been taken for \$31,000 less than the estimate of Mr. Jervis, the Engineer.

A sufficient amount of stock, \$100,000, has been subscribed to the Cincinnati and Hillsborough Railroad, to authorise the organization of the company incorporate to construct the work.

## LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In a recent decision of the Superior Court in the case of the Long Island Railroad Company vs. Marguand it was decided that where a company has entered upon and engaged premises pursuant to lease purporting to be made by their agent, and has paid rent therefor, it was held they were bound by such lease, and that the authority of the agent to contract for them could be proved as well by a subsequent ratification by the company as by direct evidence of his appointment, and that he was himself a competent witness to prove the authority. It was also held where the lease contained a stipulation as to when the rent was payable, that an agreement to pay quarterly would be inferred from the fact that the lessee had demanded it quarterly, and that the tenant had so paid it. Judgement for defendants, with double costs to defendant.

The Salem and Lowell railroad is to be put under construction immediately.

The Advocate is for sale at Cooke's.

ALBANY, JUNE 3, 1848.

## EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANICS ADVOCATE, during the period between Dec. 11, 1847 and July 1, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid. To secure this prize, the amount of one year's subscription for each subscriber must be paid in advance.



"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

## LABOR.

We regret to see the movement in behalf of the reduction of the Hours of Labor so limited, for surely the toil-worn Mechanic and Laborer call loudly for some interference in their behalf, by the humane wealthy, who have it in their power to ameliorate their condition with but a trifling sacrifice on their own part.

In witnessing the almost incredible number of hours, which thousands in our own country are compelled, for a bare subsistence, to toil, until the heart sickens, and exhausted nature sinks beneath the oppression, we are for the moment almost impelled to blaspheme the Creator, for calling us into a world which required unceasing labor or famine; where a sterile earth yields but a scanty return for all our toil. But on looking more closely into the state of things, we find that the fault lieth not with the Creator, who hath made all things good, but with man himself; that the earth, with no niggard hand, is profuse in her returns for our labor, and for that entrusted to her fostering care; that Nature has supplied enough for all, and to spare; and yet thousands famish for want. Wherein, then, consists this mighty evil? and to whom are we to look as the avenger of the injured mass? It rests with us to do that for ourselves, which the more powerful, unless compelled, will never grant. We must acquire a better knowledge of our own nature—of our real worth—added to a knowledge of our present degraded state,—in a word, we must know ourselves,—then man has but to will a more equalized state of things, and its realization is certain. For we cannot for a moment believe, that the chief end of this, our probationary state of existence, was to be nothing else, from first to last, but toil! toil! toil!!! Ought the care-worn source of wealth to have no enjoyments? no relaxation? but that which nature imperatively demands? Must Literary acquirements, moral culture, social and domestic happiness, political rights and privileges, have no part in him? Must the mind, the noblest emanation from the Creator, be in him a blank? Forbid it Heaven! Moderate labor is good, both mentally and physically.—Man is by nature formed for Labor—our common wants call upon us for labor; but we are likewise called upon for the intellectual exercise of the mind. Excessive labor destroys the nobler features of our nature, and makes the gulf between the upper and the lower classes so great that the one looks down upon the other as upon a creature designed by nature as a slave—as on a reptile that must not approach too near him; while the other looks up to him as a creature that lies fattening at his ease upon that for which he has toiled.

The chief evils under which men generally suffer are not natural evils, but evils arising from a corrupt state



of affairs,—a state of affairs which every man, however humble his condition may be, should raise his voice against. A voice, though emanating from an obscure individual, might, in time, become the voice of the multitude, demanding the restitution of those just rights which, however long they may have been deprived of them, are nevertheless inalienably theirs.

We believe that much might be done to smooth the paths of this life, and make man a better and happier being than he at present is. It is right that he should labor; but let it be for such hours only as may give to all a chance of getting employment. Man is naturally an industrious creature; observe him even from his childhood,—his desire to assist in his little way in whatever may be doing around him; the same desires accompany him to manhood, unless by that time, (which is too often the case,) the energy of both body and mind be not broken down by almost ceaseless labor, while thousands crowd our larger cities seeking employment but cannot find it. By a proper division of labor all could be employed; and as the unemployed has to be supported in one way or another by the employed, surely it would be better to allow them a portion of the labor likewise, as we know that idleness, as well as too much labor, tends to unnerve and destroy the noblest features of our nature.

We would advise mechanics generally, to prevent as far as possible any thing which might tend to add to the hours of labor; wages may rise or fall, as trade may be busy or slack, but to add to the hours of labor is of more serious importance, and ought to be guarded against by every means in our power.

To obtain a reduction in the hours of labor, it would even be advisable to submit to a corresponding reduction in wages, as the chances of being out of employment would not be so great, and there would not be so much unemployed labor to support, and a favorable moment may come when we will be enabled to raise our wages to the former standard.

We trust Mechanics and Workingmen generally, will reflect upon this matter deeply, and not allow another year to pass away without a struggle to maintain their rights.

#### A TRUE SKETCH.

In the beginning, labour was not necessary to man for his subsistence; the earth of itself supplied all his wants. But in after ages, when men had multiplied on the earth, it was found expedient to cultivate the soil, that all might enjoy the comforts of life; and they found a treasure in labour, which gave strength to the limbs and energy to the mind, and all enjoyed the fruits of their industry. And a commandment was given unto them, saying,—Aid ye each other, for there are among you stronger and weaker, healthy and sick, and nevertheless all must live; and they did so, and were happy.

Now there was in old time a man, wicked and accursed; and this man was strong, and he hated labour; so that he said to himself, If I labour not I shall die, and labour is insupportable to me. Then there entered an infernal thought into his head. He went by night and seized some of his brethren while they slept, and loaded them with chains; for, said he, I will force them with rods and the lash to labour for me, and I will eat the fruit of their labour. And he did what he had thought, and others seeing that did likewise; and there were no longer brethren, there were masters and slaves. This day was a day of sorrow over all the earth.

Long time after, there was another man more wicked than the first, and more accursed of heaven. Seeing that men were every where multiplied, and that their multitude was innumerable, he said to himself, I might easily, perhaps, chain some of them, and force them to labour for me—but it would be necessary to feed them, and that would diminish my gain. Let us do better; let them labour for less than will support them; they will die it is true, but as their number is great, I will

amass riches before they will have much diminished, and there will always enough of them remain. Now all that multitude lived by what they received in exchange for their labour. Having then spoken in this manner, he addressed himself in private to some, and said to them, ye labour during six hours and ye receive one piece of money for your labour; labour during twelve hours and ye will receive two pieces of money, and ye will live much better, you, your wives, and your children. And they believed him.

Now thence it came to pass, that the labour becoming greater by half, without the demand of labour increasing, the half of those who before lived by their labour found no one to employ them. Then the wicked man, whom they had believed, said to them, I will give labour to you all, on condition that ye labour the same time; and that I shall pay you only the half of what I did pay you; for I am willing to render you a service, but I wish not to ruin myself. And as they were hungry, they their wives, and their children, they accepted the proposal of the wicked man; and they blessed him, for, said they, he gives us life. Continuing to deceive them in the same manner, the wicked man always increased more and more their labour, and always diminished more and more their payment; and they died for want of the necessities of life. And others made haste to fill their places; for poverty had become so great in the land, that whole families sold themselves for a morsel of bread. And the wicked man who had lied to his brethren amassed more riches than the wicked man who had enchained them.

The name of the one is Tyrant; the other has no name save in hell!

#### FROM OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT.

Elmira, May 17, 1848.

DEAR ADV—I arrived at Geneva, after leaving Albany, in due time, and found the business of this beautiful and flourishing village in full blast. The Furnaces and Machine Shops of the Messrs. Johnson & Co. and Teall & Co. are full of work—carpenters none to spare, and the cabinet manufacturers enquiring for hands. This is also the case with the cabinet makers of Lyons, Palmyra, and Elmira; in fact their business appears to be much better than it has been for years.

From Geneva I went to Vienna, one of the fine western New York villages. The Mechanics of Vienna are making efforts to get up a Protection, and with such men as Morrison of Geneva and Sentell of Waterloo in their vicinity, I have no doubt they will accomplish it.

From this place I crossed over to Newark, Wayne Co., where I found some friends,—met with the new Protection there, and visited the extensive machinery manufactory of Bro. John Daggett.

I also visited Palmyra, where a number of meetings of the mechanics had been held, which had resulted in a resolution to adopt the Ten Hour System. There are in Palmyra two large furnaces, with machine shops attached; a large steam flouring mill, as I was told by the proprietors, in profitable operation; a tannery using steam power in their operations, and a proportionate number of the other mechanical branches usually found in a flourishing village of 2 or 3 thousand inhabitants, in a rich country like Wayne county.

The village of Lyons has some features different from most of the other villages in this section of country, in the number of its streets, and in having its business more distributed; not, as is frequently the case, all on one street or huddled together. Lyons has about 3,000 inhabitants and is a very agreeable place.

Geneva is looking forward to the time, when the Erie and New York R. R. will tap the Albany and Buffalo Road, and divert the business and travel south to the head of Seneca Lake, from whence a railroad is to be constructed to Elmira, and intersect the New York and Erie Road, making a direct route to New York,

via. Seneca Lake, which is always navigable, winter and summer. Our Elmira friends are making some—not small—calculations on an increase of business and population, which I think will be realized. The population of Elmira is now about 5000; about doubled in six years. They have two large Furnaces, Machine shops, Cabinet, &c.

Yours,

J. H.

SHORT TIME, OR THE BITER BIT.—A friend relates the following anecdote as having occurred a while since in an establishment in which he then worked, in the neighborhood of Utica: A certain "old hand," fancying himself "A FIXTURE," perceived that work there was falling off; in other words, that shorter time must be made by those then employed, unless some of them, young hands of course, were discharged. He intimated his opinion to the managing employer, and said: "Th at as business is getting slack some one must go." "Yes, Mr. S—," replied the employer, "I have been thinking the same thing myself, so I shall not require your services after next week!" Served him right.

☞ We are frequently asked, why we keep dunning up delinquent subscribers, if the terms are invariably in advance? The facts are simply these: at the time we commenced the Advocate, the most of our subscribers were personal friends, who wished the paper sent till they ordered it stopped. We have done so, and now request payment, as six months of the second volume has already expired.

THE HOME OF SHAKSPERE, *Illustrated and described*.—This is a work just issued by Williams Brothers, edited by F. W. Fairholt. Thirty three engravings. It is got up with extreme neatness and afforded at 25 cents, although we had supposed from a glance at the work that the price was at least a dollar. It is for sale at COOKE'S, of course.

THE MAID OF THE SARANAC.—Another work from the pen of NEWTON M. CURTIS, and will be pronounced by many his master piece. It is for sale at Cooke's, 464 Broadway. Call early or you will not get a copy, they go off like hot cakes.

☞ Mr. MARTIN, the member in the last Assembly from Whitehall, Washington co., voted against the Ten Hour Bill. He is a manufacturer we believe. Had that any thing to do with his vote?

☞ The first public Library of which we have any certain account in history, was founded at Athens, by Pisistratus, 544 years before Christ.

☞ God has made no one absolute. The rich depend on the poor, as well as the poor on the rich. The world is but a mere magnificent building; all the stones gradually cemented together. There is no one subsists by himself alone.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.—It will be recollected that the Annual Convention of M. M. P. of New York meets in Auburn on the 13th of the present month. We trust every delegate will be present or send a substitute, as business of vast importance will be introduced, on which will depend the permanence and well-being of the order.

☞ LADIES, have you dropped in at BENDALL'S store since the first of May? If you hav'nt go right off and do so. He has enlarged his store south-west corner of Pearl and Plain st., opposite Burroughs & Nelligar's, to double its former size, and Mrs. Bendall has wreathed her countenance with an extra quantity of first quality smiles, and is always on hand to dispense either them or her innumerable wares, to her lady customers. Don't fail to call—don't.

☞ WINCHELL is in St Louis.



**THE UNION MAGAZINE.**—This beautiful monthly has arrived, and Cook has it on his counter. To speak of it would be superfluous. It is the monthly, and no mistake.

It seems to us that a half-a-dozen individuals in this city, who are making desperate efforts to break down the Advocate, will have a good time of it before they are able to carry out their work of love. It is not so easy a matter to break down a paper, where the publisher sets his own type, writes his own editorials, and sometimes carries papers; it ain't.

**United States Book and cheap Publication Warehouse.**—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. GRAHAM in another part of this weeks paper. We are intimately acquainted with Mr. G. and his manner of doing business, and can assure our readers that any business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

**F. H. METZGER'S**  
**HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING SALOON:**  
No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

**Gentlemen's Hats.**—Goodwin & McKimney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3. Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar.11th.

**THE EYE.**—Dr. KNAPP, Oculist, at 496 Broadway, Albany, (nearly opposite Stanwix Hall) attends exclusively to diseases of the Eye and cases of Blindness, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

In addition to the ordinary Diseases of the Eye he will successfully treat those maladies which threaten, or may have induced blindness. Fluid Cataracts removed without an operation—also a film inside of the cornea.

Important references to individuals in different States that have had vision restored. Also references of the highest character of residents of Albany that have had sight restored after being blind several years. Albany, May 20, 1848. 704mg

#### IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT

**BURT'S** Optic Periscope Spectacles, in gold and silver frames for sale at Hood & Toheys, No 44 State st. N. B. the only agents in Albany. This wonderful improvement is worthy the inspection of all who want spectacles. 704f

#### INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nellegar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846. Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor. of South Pearl and Plain sts. at \$9 per doz. \$4 per half doz.



Continues to exercise the above art, in the most approved style, on reasonable terms. He will also personally attend to Designing of all kinds, Original Composition, Portraits, Drawings of Animals, Landscapes, Views of Houses, Machinery, &c.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

ALBANY, N. Y.

**Fine Mess Pork,** the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

**Eggs**—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S

**Daniel H. Camp & Co., No. 80 So. Pearl St.** Sign and ornamental Painters, imitations of wood and marbles, gilding, glazing, &c. &c. growing with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to at the shortest notice, and reasonable terms. 77

Herb, Roots, Bark, Flowers, Seeds, &c. 200 KINDS! They will be put up to order, compounded for the complaint, or to the receipt furnished. Rev. James C. Smith's internal cure for the Rheumatism, Dr. Smith's Pain Expeller, for Burns, &c. A Sale for old Stores, to be held from the 1st to the 10th of May, 1848, at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Smith, 101 N. 3rd St. Albany, N. Y.



#### REMOVAL.

**THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY**

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

**14½ South Pearl street,**

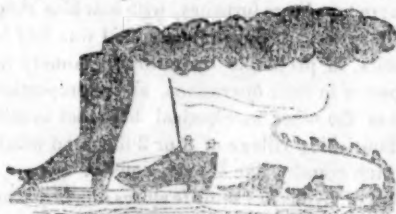
corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market,) where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

GREEN TEAS.	
Young Hyson, sweet cargo,	60 5
do do do finer,	63
do do fine cargo,	75
do do extra fine,	88
do do silver leaf,	1 00
(Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)	
Hyson, very fine,	75
do plantation growth,	1 00
Gunpowder, good,	75
do superior,	1 00
do small leaf, plantation growth,	1 25
Imperial, good,	75
do brisk and fragrant,	1 00
do curious leaf, very superior,	1 25
Hyson Skin, fine flavor,	35
do do extra fine,	63
BLACK TEAS.	
Pouchong, good full flavor,	80 35
do fine,	85
do very superior,	75
Souchong, good,	35
do extra fine,	60
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	90
(Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)	
do very fine,	65
do extra fine,	75
English Breakfast Tea, fine,	80
do do extra fine,	75
Howqua's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar.	
Congo, good,	37
do very fine,	50
Pekoe Flowers, good,	1 00
Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.	

#### HEAD QUARTERS! Broadway!



BOOT

&

SHOE

SALE!!

#### BOOT AND SHOE SAVINGS BANK LARGE STOCK to be SOLD OFF!

You are respectfully invited to make your Cash deposits at any hour in the day with the undersigned, at 488 and at 522 Broadway, and receive in payment BOOTS or SHOES, at Lower Prices than was ever offered in this city. Our Stocks are fresh and of the latest and most fashionable style. They consist of French Boots and Gaiters down to the lowest price. We have neat goods and pretty goods. They wear and last long.

Please give us a call. We will take all due pains to convince you that our system is strictly on the "Savings Bank" system. "Quick sales, small profits, and ready pay" is to be our motto. Our Stocks of Boots and Shoes are large, and the assortment complete; and if you will favor us with a call, we promise you to save money by so doing. MEAD & WAIT, 488 Broadway, (opposite Stanwix Hall,) and HENRY WAIT, 522 Broadway, (opposite Delevan House.) Albany, 1848. 76.

#### United States Book and Cheap Publication

WAREHOUSE, 30 Ann-st., (Golden Rule Buildings,) N. Y. C. G. GRAHAM & Co. Publishers, Printers, and wholesale and retail dealers in Books, stationery, Blank Books, &c. &c.

As many persons are deterred from ordering by mail the new and cheap publications of the day on account of the high rates of postage, the undersigned have made arrangements whereby they can send any or all the

**NEW OR OLD CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,** of every class name or nature (unbound) FREE OF POSTAGE, thus making an actual saving of

**TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT,**

to the purchaser.

Persons seeing works advertised in a newspaper or on any book cover that they wish, can, by ordering them from us, receive them FREE OF POSTAGE.

Gentlemen, Trustees of School District, Clergymen, Lawyers and others, wishing to obtain Books, from a single Volume to a whole Library, can by applying to us receive the utmost satisfaction. A small percentage only will be charged for the transacting of all orders of this character; and all Books will be purchased at the lowest wholesale price thereby making an average saving of

**TWENTY TO FIFTY PER CENT,**

from the lowest Country Bookstore prices, to the purchaser.

Catalogues of Books sent gratis when the order comes free of postage.

In no case will an order remain in hand, unanswered, over four hours, unless the article ordered is not to be obtained, or the books are out of print, in which case a letter will be despatched to the patron informing him of the fact, and the money refunded, or other books sent, as they elect. In short, persons entrusting their orders to us will in all cases receive prompt and satisfactory returns.

Remember that this is the only place in the United States where Books are sent

**FREE OF POSTAGE**

No letters taken from the office unless the postage is prepaid; nor will any article be sent without the money being enclosed.

All orders must be addressed, postage paid or free, C. G. GRAHAM & Co. Publishers, 30 Ann-st.

#### The Cheapest Bookstore Yet.

E. H. BENDER,

Bookseller, Stationer,

Blank Book Manufacturer, and Publisher of S. S. Randall's (Supt. of Common Schools,) celebrated series of School Readers, decidedly superior to any readers in use. They are used in the City Schools, and are being extensively introduced throughout this State, New-Jersey and Vermont.

School Books of all the various kinds constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Liberal discount made to Teachers.

Family and pocket Bibles of every description.

Also, a large assortment of School and Family Library Books, Outline and other Maps, Globes, &c. &c. for sale very low.

Blank Account Books of every description constantly on hand—Also, Blank Books made to order, ruled after any pattern, at short notice.

Books, Pamphlets and Magazines of every description bound to order.

Medical, Theological, Classical, Agricultural, Scientific and Sabbath School Books, in every variety.

General Agency for the celebrated Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.

Music Books constantly on hand.

Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, and a general assortment of Law and Justice' Blanks, on hand.

A very large stock of Cap and Letter Paper, for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

N. B. Recollect it is not the "South side" of State street, but the "CHEAPSIDE!" 60 4f.

#### New Furniture Ware House.—KEEP IT

**THE PEOPLE,** that the subscribers has removed his Premium

Cash Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly

Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for

Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and

Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he

will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs

for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash

& directions, from \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them

to be made in the best manner and of the best materials.

Troy, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

#### A Shade to all other Sarsaparillas.

DR. MOSHER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry is put up in quart bottles, it is more powerful and much pleasanter than any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. It is also the best remedy for the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It has had the desired effect in cases where others have been tried to no effect. A fair trial is only necessary to test its superiority over all others which will give more satisfaction than many certificates. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the subscriber, No. 49 Washington st Albany, also by their authorized agents in various parts of the United States and Canada. 604f A. MOSHER & Co.

**DAN'L L. WEAVER,** keeps constantly on hand

PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c. No. 65 Green Street,

Albany. D. L. W. keeps on hand and for sale, Black Silk

Umbrellas, Black, Blue, Brown and Green Scotch and American

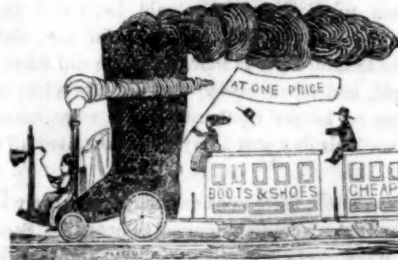
Ginghams. For Parasols, he has Turkey Satins, Green, Black,

Brown and Changeable Silks. Makes to order various patterns,

Scalloped, Fringed and Plain. Strict attention paid to re-covering

and repairing. His prices will encourage industry at home.

N. B. Corsets and Dress Bonnet for Dress Makers on hand for sale.



#### First rate Boots and Shoes, of all

descriptions, at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 547 Broadway.

Gentlemen wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes,

or gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the

most time and durable, should give him a call; one trial will be

sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as

can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. R. would also

state to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best

to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's buskins or his own

manufacture warranted also ladies gaiters of a superior quality.



**Registers for Protections** always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1.25 per Register.  
H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State St. Albany.

**Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.**—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.  
Albany, September 18, 1847. 421f

### Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, Hatters, No. 3 Exchange, issued their Fall style of Hats on Saturday, August 28th. They invite the attention of those who want a very elegant and strictly fashionable hat, to their present stock, which cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. 43

A. J. MACDONALD.

### Bookbinder,

21 & 2 Commercial Buildings, cor. of Broadway and Hudson St.  
671f ALBANY, N. Y.

**To the Ladies.**—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work call at H. Bendall's Store on the South west corner of Pearl Street opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzetts are not to be equalled for workmanship and the seems will defy scrutiny of the nearest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz., Bacs, Purses, Steel Beads, Purses Hevilt, worsted, Floss, &c., &c., H. B. is principle agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator. 71yf

**Dunlap's Hotel,** ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, Between Broadway and Nassau, New York, \$2. & \$2.50 per week. Three Shillings per night. 71tf

**Examine For Yourself** COOK'S ARTISTICAL DAGUERREOTYPES. Gallery No. 6, 2d floor, Exchange. 71tf

**For the Million:** WATCHES in all the variety of escapements. Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains, Bort's periscope spectacles, gold pens, etc. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No. 44 State St., the only opposition store in the line in this vicinity. The immense quantity manufactured, bought and sold, at this establishment enables the proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State St.  
70f HOOD & TOBEY, Albany.

**Cheap Millinery.** No 811-2 South Pearl Street (opposite T. B. Ridd's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery Suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to 6, Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.  
71m3 R. CLARK.

**New Watch and Jewelry Store.**—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 61-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.  
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23yf VISSCHER MIX.

**MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE.** and house keepers emporium, No. 283 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city), for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to himself the time will not be wholly lost. (29f) E. VAN SCHAACK

**Dentistry,** Reduced Prices. J. S. WASHBURN, Mechanical and Surgeon Dentist, No. 291-3 Fourth street. All operations performed in the most skillful manner, and warranted. Troy, December 1, 1847.

**Protection Regalia.** The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members Regalia for Protection.  
E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway, Albany.

### REGALIA:

### At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia: Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.  
1y22 E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway.

### NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace R. P. VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock. 73

**C. Carter,** No. 26 STEUBEN STREET, ALBANY. Would take this method of apprising his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish horses, carriages, &c., of the best. Terms as reasonable as at any other establishment. 71m3.

**The Hair Cutter,** T. W. Garrison's, Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon, No. 29, South Pearl street, under Washington Hall, Albany. 48f

### Disease Disarmed of its Terrors by Using



### Dr. Perkins' Anti-Bilious and Anti-MERCURIAL PILLS and SYRUP.

THIS valuable medicine is put up in bottles containing one quart and is used with great success in all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Liver and Digestive Organs.

It cleanses all impurities of the blood, cures all diseases of the skin, of the kidneys, debility, jaundice, sourness of the stomach, water brash, erysipelas, acute and inflammatory rheumatism, scald head, melancholy, corrupt humors, gout, syphilis, bilious, obstinate constipation, colds, coughs, fevers, lowness of spirits, ague, bilious cholera, lung complaints, small pox, piles, stone and gravel, ulcers, dropsy, and all kinds of female diseases and obstructions.

It is a powerful remedy for removing mercury from the system. It is altogether vegetable and perfectly innocent. This is altogether a different compound from Sarsaparilla, and has a powerful effect on the system, in removing diseases and restoring the patient to good health. In no case has this medicine been known to fail. By the time one bottle has been taken the patient begins to feel its good effect, and by persevering in the use of it disease falls before it.

Also, Dr. PERKINS' PILLS should be in every family: they are superior to any now in use for the relief and permanent cure of indigestion, sick headache, asthma, cough, colds, jaundice, worms, bilious cholera, piles, &c.

### GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicines they can take during pregnancy, and for children of all ages, they are unequalled. The Pills can be pulverized and taken in molasses for infants and children. The following certificates were given freely, without solicitation. The following testimony of the Faculty, is from an eminent physician of the city of Albany:

### TESTIMONIALS.

I have used this Syrup very extensively in my Practice, and have succeeded in breaking up diseases of long standing under its use. I consider it the most valuable preparation of the kind, and have always found it a safe and innocent Medicine, believing and knowing it to be such, I therefore cheerfully certify to its value, and recommend it to all who may stand in need of it.  
JOHN FONDEY, M. D.  
Albany, March 17, 1847.

My Dear Sir—My wife for more than three years has been troubled with a torpid and inactive liver, attended with inflammation of the Kidneys. She heard of your Medicine while on a visit to Troy after having used one box of your Pills, and one bottle of the Syrup, she is now better than she has been for three years past; I think if you send a box and a bottle as soon as possible a cure will be performed.  
Yours Respectfully, CHAS. GUINAND, 63 Rosevelt St.  
[From a Minister of the gospel in New York.]

Respected Friend: I have used your Anti-Bilious and Anti-Mercurial Pills, now over twelve months, and having suffered much from bilious attacks at times, I must say that I have found them the most effectual of any that I have ever used, having tried many of the popular medicines of the present day; my family have used them and found very great benefit from them, and can testify that they are the most pleasant Pills they have used. For they work off the disorder like a charm: I was perfectly astonished last fall with their effect on my self. Having returned from Albany, I caught a violent cold, a febrile with inflammation in my throat, and having suffered much from quinsy in my throat, I expected I should have been laid up for a week, as has been the case many times before, I only took one dose of your valuable Pills, and they removed the inflammation from my throat, and the fever from my body, and I was perfectly astonished at their effects. I can therefore recommend them to every family as the best Medicine they can keep in their house: no family ought to be without them, you should make them more public, and send them to every State in the Union, for the benefit of the suffering humanity.  
Yours, &c., WM. ROWORTH, 220 Bowery, N. Y.

### A CASE OF DECLINE.

Dear Friend: When providentially called to my house, when myself and family were sick, my cough and pain in my shoulders and side so severe I could not leave my house, and was confined the greater part of my time in bed, you left some of your medicines, after taking a few doses of the Pills and Syrup, I was wonderfully relieved; my friends thought it was consumption or lung complaint, but in two weeks I was out attending to my business, and have been well ever since; and the case of my child was still more astonishing. We thought it could not live, but it was relieved in a few hours, and has been doing well ever since. Several persons in my house have taken the Pills and they all speak very highly of their beneficial effects.  
I am yours, &c., FREDERICK PLATTO, 57 Grand St.  
Albany, May 16, 1846.

I was sorely afflicted for several months with a continual swelling of my face and body, so that those persons who had not seen me for some time did not know me—I was unable to see in consequence. I had the best Medical attendance the neighborhood could afford, but my case was given up as hopeless; at length I was with much persuasion induced to try Dr. Perkins' Medicine: after taking three boxes of the Pills and three bottles of the Syrup, I was restored to good health, and continue to attend to my family business as usual. I make this public entirely for the good of those who may be similarly afflicted.  
SARAH TROW.

### ASTHMA CURED.

Jno. Thompson, esq., Toronto, C. W., says: he has been troubled many years with asthma, and in using Perkins' Pills he found more relief than from any previous medicines he ever used.

**PRINCIPAL DEPOT,** 5 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.  
PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.  
Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada. 76

### Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world. This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

### Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known: it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dropsy; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz. Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

### 5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

### UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.  
G. W. McLEAN.

### DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.  
Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

### GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.  
M. DMOORE, Albany, Aug. 17, 1844. Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

### OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

J. P. FULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. PRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomianian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.  
A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

Albany, April 2, 1846. WM. B. STANTON, T. P. Principal Office, 125 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State St. Boston; 105 South Pearl St. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West India and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of G. F. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 39yf



## Mechanic's Mutual Protection.



## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No. 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.  
 Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address  
 JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

## DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	27 Canandaigua.....Thurs
2 Rochester,.....Wed	28 New-York.....Mon
3 Utica,.....Mon	29 Penn Yan.....Thurs
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	30 Syracuse.....Fri
5 New-York,.....Mon	31 Watertown,.....Wed
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	32 Salina,.....Sat
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sur. Char	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	35 New-York,.....Thurs
10 Troy,.....Wed	36 Danville,.....Wed
11 New-York,.....Tues	37 New-York,.....Mon
12 New-York,.....Fri	38 Troy,.....Thurs
13 Batavia,.....Tues	39 New-York,.....Thurs
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	40 Middleport,.....Mon
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	41 New-York,.....Fri
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	42 Rochester,.....Mon
17 Medina,.....Wed	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
18 New-York,.....Tues	44 Albany,.....Wed
19 New-York,.....Mon	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
21 Albany,.....Fri	47 Oswego,.....Tues
22 Albany,.....Mon	48 Theresa,.....Fri
23 Rome,.....Sat	49 Elmira,.....Mon
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	50 Auburn,.....Wed
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	51 Newark,.....Fri
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	52 Canton,.....
Ohio	
1 Cleveland,.....Mon	13 Canfield,.....Mon
2 Painesville,.....Tues	14 Salem,.....Tues
3 Massillon,.....Tues	15 New Lisbon,.....Sur. Char
4 Akron,.....Thurs	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
5 Ohio City,.....	17
6 Cleveland,.....	18 Navarre,.....Mon
7 Elyria,.....	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
8 Warren,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
9 Canton,.....Thurs	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	22 Newark,.....Mon
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	
Michigan	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	3 Jackson,.....
2 Marshall,.....	4 Albion,.....
Pennsylvania	
1 Philadelphia,.....	
2 Pittsfield,.....	
Wisconsin Territory	
1 Milwaukee,.....	

## TO THE OFFICERS AND BROTHERS OF M. M. P.

Auburn, May 25, 1848.

Solicitous for the advancement of that great cause which has for its high and noble aim, the Elevation of the Mechanics of our country, Protections No. 24 and 50 are desirous of making, at our Annual Convention, to be held here on the 13th day of June next, such a demonstration in behalf of that cause as will attract public attention, make a favorable impression, and be promotive of the prosperity of Protections, and the welfare of the world. In accordance with such views, the undersigned have been appointed by our respective Protections, 24 and 50, a committee to call for a great rally of the Brothers of the Order, to impress upon the public mind the important fact, that in this country, as well as in France, and other parts of Europe, there are those who appreciate the principles of our Motto—"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE"—who demand that the Laborer shall be protected in his rights, and who work heart and hand, for his happiness and elevation. Agreeably to our instructions, therefore, we most cordially invite you to meet with us on that day, and give length, breadth, depth and strength to the Procession that we design to form.

There will be addresses on the occasion by prominent members of the Order, and the Convention will open at 1 o'clock P. M. Allow us to repeat our ardent wish, that we may be cheered and strengthened by your presence.

J. CLAPP,  
 T. N. CAULKINS, } No. 24.  
 J. OLCOTT,  
 J. HAMILTON,  
 J. W. STEWART, } No. 50.  
 H. A. HAWES.

N. B. Brothers:—You will confer a favor by informing us about what number we may expect from your Protection. J. CLAPP, Ch'n.

H. A. HAWES, Sec'y.

TO LET.—The upper part of a house pleasantly situated on Ferry st. enquire at 314 Broadway.

Troy, May 18th, 1848.

Officers of Mechanics Mutual Protections for the present quarter:

PROTECTION No. 1, Lockport.—B. H. Wheeler, s. p.; J. P. Murphy, J. P.; J. S. Gray, R. S.; J. Beebe, F. S.; R. P. Patrick, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 2, Rochester.—Wm. Plant, s. p.; H. Suggel, J. P.; F. Price, R. S.; John Lovcraft, F. S.; A. Brown, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 3, Utica.—R. M. Evans, s. p.; Geo. Cheeny, J. P.; D. F. Lanpaugh, R. S.; Francis Moon, F. S.; Wm. Thomas, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 4, Schenectady.—D. W. Consaul, s. p.; John Tarnoult, J. P.; Wm. K. Schermerhorn, R. S.; John Edwards, F. S.; James M. Albright, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 5, New York.—H. Hadkins, s. p.; V. Sprague, J. P.; R. S. Taylor, R. S.; William Plummer, F. S.; Chas. Stewart, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 6, Lockport.—Sam'l Bull, s. p.; Geo. W. V. Warren, J. P.; H. Howard, R. S.; Wm. Craine, F. S.; Stephen Sult, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 9, Waterloo.—A. G. Strong, s. p.; R. Parker, J. P.; Chas. Masten, R. S.; Hiram West, F. S.; A. Sherman, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 10, Troy.—J. Smith Washburn, s. p.; Gideon Hosten, J. P.; J. W. Malone, R. S.; I. Shibley, F. S.; Smith Wood, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 11, New York.—J. F. Mitchell, s. p.; J. Stevens, J. P.; Thomas McIntyre, R. S.; Wm. Saxton, F. S.; Geo. West, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 12, New York.—John Hays, s. p.; James Wardell, J. P.; Geo. W. Thurbur, R. S.; Abram Kipp, F. S.; Robert Hogle, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 13, Batavia.—B. Page, s. p.; J. Thompson, J. P.; E. Lock, R. S.; J. Walkingshaw, F. S.; T. Yates, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 14, Geneva.—C. L. Codrington, s. p.; C. H. Hayes, J. P.; H. A. Hood, R. S.; G. C. McDougald, F. S.; J. Murdock, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 15, South Troy.—Geo. Hockett, s. p.; W. Carpenter, J. P.; W. L. Govey, R. S.; C. Willis, F. S.; S. W. French, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 16, Buffalo.—J. C. Nussler, s. p.; C. E. Young, J. P.; G. W. Shultis, R. S.; H. Cleaveland, F. S.; Wm. Valentine, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 17, Medina.—J. Clyde, s. p.; J. Snell, J. P.; P. V. Fox, R. S.; Wm. Peasely, F. S.; S. Davids, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 19, New York.—Jas. B. Robinson, s. p.; Geo. R. Clark, J. P.; Robert Van Vreedenburgh, R. S.; E. Post, F. S.; S. D. Green, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 21, Albany.—Wm. Heath, s. p.; Wm. Egginton, J. P.; J. Gate, R. S.; J. Kennedy, F. S.; J. D. W. Wemple, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 22, Albany.—J. W. McDonald, s. p.; A. C. James, J. P.; R. G. Burbanks, R. S.; H. Dwight, F. S.; P. B. Leddy, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 23, Rome.—S. Purdy, s. p.; A. Briggs, J. P.; W. H. Tibbits, R. S.; J. G. Hall, F. S.; J. S. Young, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 24, Auburn.—J. J. Rice, s. p.; C. C. Jeffries, J. P.; H. R. Lindsley, R. S.; J. Oprat, F. S.; I. J. Tillison, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 25, Buffalo.—Rob't Newton, s. p.; Thos. Wheeler, J. P.; P. Dixley, R. S.; Chas. Root, F. S.; Rob't Dunlop, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 31, Watertown.—C. S. Burt, s. p.; S. F. M. Putnam, J. P.; C. T. Brainard, R. S.; M. E. Turner, F. S.; J. B. Daken, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 32, Salina.—Wm. Beer, s. p.; H. J. Warwick, J. P.; C. W. Buxter, R. S.; J. Rhodes, F. S.; C. A. Nott, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 33, Littlefalls.—Luke F. Pepper, s. p.; Joseph Lee, Jr., J. P.; O. Davis, R. S.; C. W. Brooks, F. S.; John Jones, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 34, Lansingburgh.—A. L. Lordham, s. p.; G. A. Gates, J. P.; Chas. Olsaver, R. S.; A. C. Vanalstine, F. S.; F. Patridge, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 35, New York.—James Gannon, s. p.; J. McGregor, J. P.; Henry Hogan, R. S.; S. Maxwell, F. S.; J. Whitlock, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 37, New York.—J. F. R. Brown, s. p.; Wm. N. Newbury, J. P.; Jas. McDonald, R. S.; Wm. Travis, F. S.; Chs. Washburn, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 38, Troy.—J. D. Green, s. p.; B. Babcock Jr., J. P.; Wm. Bruce, R. S.; S. V. Zander, F. S.; Austin Childs, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 39, New York.—Thos. Doyle, s. p.; D. Reed, J. P.; Wm. Law, R. S.; J. H. Bennett, F. S.; J. Loddler, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 40, Middleport.—Wm. R. Ford, s. p.; A. Standly, J. P.; E. Spring, R. S.; S. P. Halford, F. S.; R. D. Swart, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 42, Rochester.—P. Bigelow, s. p.; A. Elder, J. P.; E. B. Booth, R. S.; P. Stonner, F. S.; Geo. Morris, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 44, Albany.—C. C. Rumens, s. p.; C. Kilmer, J. P.; J. Parker, R. S.; J. T. Owens, F. S.; Wm. Morton, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 45, Buffalo.—J. Burdett, s. p.; Wm. F. Rodgers, J. P.; J. S. Stridison, R. S.; C. W. Buel, F. S.; N. W. Thayer, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 47, Oswego.—H. F. Permont, s. p.; J. J. Palmer, J. P.; H. E. Higley, R. S.; S. Armsley, F. S.; G. A. Taylor, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 48, Theresa.—S. T. Brooks, s. p.; J. S. Huntington, J. P.; A. Brooks, R. S.; R. Barnes, F. S.; H. Leebert, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 49, Elmira.—John I. Nicks, s. p.; James S. French, J. P.; C. G. Fairman, R. S.; C. B. Smith, F. S.; C. Samuel Riker, T.

PROTECTION No. 50, Auburn.—S. N. Smith, s. p.; H. A. Hawes, J. P.; J. H. Choat, R. S.; H. M. Stone, F. S.; M. Hamlin, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 51, Newark.—J. Daggett, s. p.; D. Daggett, J. P.; R. Fairchilds, R. S.; Wm. O. Hayes, F. S.; S. Taylor, TREAS.

Troy, May 18th, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—The Annual Convention of Mechanic's Mutual Protections, in the State of New York, will assemble in Grand Convention, at Auburn, on Tuesday the 13th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the A. M. Delegates will be present from all Protections in the State. Ample accommodations have been made by the brethren at Auburn for the delegates who are to assemble at that time and place. I am informed also that the Protections in the city of Auburn intend to have a grand demonstration during the session of the convention, and which will add much to the interest of the cause in Auburn. It is hoped that all the Protections in the State will manifest an interest in our cause sufficient to be in representation at that Convention, and there fully and freely consider all the great objects we have in view, and adopt such measures as shall promote unity, harmony and economy in the Protections, and place the Order on a sure and permanent basis.—Let sufficient time be taken for that purpose and our objects will soon begin to be realized.

Yours respectfully,  
 J. SMITH WASHBURN, G. S.

## LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following are a list of the Delegates to the Annual Convention, as far as heard from:

- No. 16—Henry Wheeler, Chas. E. Young.
- No. 25—Charles H. Kiea, Geo. J. Webb.
- No. 45—John P. Hall.
- No. 23—Solomon Purdy.
- No. 28—F. Young.
- No. 15—Geo. Hockett, P. Hogle.
- No. 31—J. Sawyer, A. D. Buttons.
- No. 26—J. H. Selkreg, Phillips, Moore.
- No. 44—J. T. Owens.
- No. 22—Geo. Clark, Merriman, P. B. Leddy.
- No. 21—J. D. W. Wemple.
- No. 24—John Clapp, T. N. Caulkins.
- No. 50—Henry A. Hawes.

If our friends will take the trouble, we should like to procure a complete list.

## TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.

New York, Oct. 5, 1847.

Dr. Herrick—Sir: I feel it a duty I owe you and that portion of the public placed in a situation like myself, to say, that in a recent business tour through Ohio, I was taken suddenly and dangerously ill in the village of Akron. The village physician being absent and my illness increasing, several of the citizens recommended me to use Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, as they met with uncommon success in the treatment of disease peculiar to their climate. I procured and used them—although very sick during the night, I was better in the morning. The physician called on me, approved what I had done, and recommended a continuance of the pills during the day. They relieved me so soon, and such an improvement took place in my health, that I resumed my journey next morning. It affords me pleasure to inform you that through sections of the State where I afterwards travelled, I found physicians, merchants and citizens generally, your customers.

Yours respectfully,  
 DANIEL BIDWELL, 19 Water st.